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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

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FOREWORD

Continued interest in the Nobel laureates and their contributions to medical science has prompted this revision of a listing first issued two years ago. Arranged chronologically by the year of the award, it lists the names and contributions of the seventy-six Nobel laureates who have won the prize in medicine and physiology since 1901 when it was first awarded.

Portraits of all the laureates are in the Art Section, National Library of Medicine, and may be obtained there on request at a nominal fee.

SHEILA M. PARKER
Art Section, Reference Division

FOREWORD

and the United States Government and the people of the United States. The purpose of this book is to present a summary of the results of the research conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. The book is divided into two parts. The first part is a general survey of the economic situation in the United States. The second part is a detailed analysis of the economic situation in the United States.

Part I. The Economic Situation in the United States. The first chapter is a general survey of the economic situation in the United States. The second chapter is a detailed analysis of the economic situation in the United States.

WILLIAM F. FOWLER
Director, Federal Reserve Board

1933

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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

1901

Emil von Behring, 1854-1917.

"For his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria. . ."

1902

Sir Ronald Ross, 1857-1932.

"For his work on malaria, by which he has shown how it enters the organism and thereby has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and how to combat it. "

1903

Niels Ryberg Finsen, 1860-1904.

"In recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light rays, whereby he has opened up a new avenue to medical science. "

1904

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, 1849-1936.

"In recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, by which, in essential respects, he has transformed and enlarged our knowledge of this subject. "

1905

Robert Koch, 1843-1910.

"For his investigations and discoveries in regard to tuberculosis. "

1906

Camillo Golgi, 1844-1926 and
Santiago Ramón y Cajal; 1852-1934.

"In recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system. "

- 1907 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, 1845-1922.
"In recognition of his work regarding the role played by protozoa in causing diseases. "
- 1908 Elie Metchnikoff, 1845-1916 and Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915.
"In recognition of their work on immunity. "
- 1909 Theodor Kocher, 1841-1917.
"For his works on the physiology, pathology, and surgery of the thyroid gland. "
- 1910 Albrecht Kossel, 1853-1927.
"In recognition of the contributions to the chemistry of the cell made through his work on proteins, including nucleic substances. "
- 1911 Allvar Gullstrand, 1862-1930.
"For his work in the dioptrics of the eye. "
- 1912 Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944.
"In recognition of his work on vascular suture and the transplantation of blood vessels and organs. "
- 1913 Charles Richet, 1850-1935.
"In recognition of his work on anaphylaxis. "
- 1914 Robert Bárány, 1876-1936.
"For his work on the physiology and pathology of the vestibular apparatus. "
- 1915-1918 No award

- 1919 Jules Bordet, 1870-
"For his discoveries in regard to immunity. "
- 1920 August Krogh, 1874-1949.
"For his discovery of the regulation of the motor mechanism of capillaries. "
- 1921 No award
- 1922 Archibald Vivian Hill, 1886-
"For his discovery relating to the production of heat in the muscles. "
and
Otto Meyerhof, 1884-1951.
"For his discovery of the fixed relationship between the consumption of oxygen and the metabolism of lactic acid in muscle. "
- 1923 Frederick Grant Banting, 1891-1941
and
John James Richard Macleod, 1876-1935.
"For their discovery of insulin. "
- 1924 William Einthoven, 1860-1927.
"For his discovery of the mechanism of the electrocardiogram. "
- 1925 No award
- 1926 Johannes Fibiger, 1867-1928.
"For his discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma. "

- 1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg, 1857-1940.
"For his discovery of the therapeutic value of malaria inoculation in the treatment of dementia paralytica. "
- 1928 Charles Nicolle, 1866-1936.
"For his work on typhus. "
- 1929 Christiaan Eijkman, 1858-1930.
"For his discovery of the antineuritic vitamin. "
and
Frederick Gowland Hopkins, 1861-1947.
"For his discovery of the growth-stimulating vitamins. "
- 1930 Karl Landsteiner, 1868-1943.
"For his discovery of the human blood groups. "
- 1931 Otto Warburg, 1883-
"For his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme. "
- 1932 Charles Sherrington, 1857-1952.
and
Edgar Douglas Adrian, 1889-
"For their discoveries regarding the function of the neurons. "
- 1933 Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945.
"For his discoveries concerning the function of the chromosome in the transmission of heredity. "

- 1934 George Hoyt Whipple, 1878-
George Richards Minot, 1885-1950

and
William Parry Murphy, 1892-

"For their discoveries concerning liver
therapy against anemias. "
- 1935 Hans Spemann, 1869-1941.

"For his discovery of the organizer effect in
embryonic development. "
- 1936 Sir Henry Dale, 1875-

and

Otto Loewi, 1873-

"For their discoveries relating to the chemical
transmission of nerve impulses. "
- 1937 Albert von Szent-Györgyi, 1893-

"For his discoveries in connection with the
biological combustion processes, with especial
reference to vitamin C and the catalysis of
fumaric acid. "
- 1938 Corneille Heymans, 1892-

"For his discovery of the role played by the sinus
and aortic mechanisms in the regulation of
respiration. "
- 1939 Gerhard Domagk, 1895-

"For his discovery of the antibacterial effects
of prontosil. "
- 1940-1942 No award

1947

Carl F. Cori, 1896- and
Gerty T. Cori, 1896-

"For their discovery of how glycogen is catalytically converted."

1948

Paul Müller, 1899-

"For his discovery of the high efficacy of DDT as a contact poison against several arthropods."

1949

Walter Rudolf Hess, 1881-

"For his discovery of the functional organization of the interbrain as a coordinator of the activities of the internal organs."

and

Egas Moniz, 1874-

"For his discovery of the therapeutic value of prefrontal leucotomy in certain psychoses."

1950

Edward Calvin Kendall, 1886-
Philip Showalter Hench, 1896-

and

Tadeus Reichstein, 1897-

"For their discoveries concerning the suprarenal cortex hormones, their structure and biological effects. "

1951

Max Theiler, 1899-

"For his development of vaccines against yellow fever."

1952

Selman A. Waksman, 1888-

"For his discovery of streptomycin, the first antibiotic substance efficacious against tuberculosis."

1953

Fritz A. Lippmann, 1899-

"For his discovery of co-enzyme A and its importance in intermediary metabolism."

and

Hans Adolf Krebs, 1900-

"For his discovery of the citric acid cycles."

1954

Thomas H. Weller, 1915-
Frederick C. Robbins, 1916-

"For their cultivation of the poliomyelitis viruses in tissue culture."

1955

Hugo Theorell, 1903-

"For his discoveries concerning the nature and mode of action of oxidative enzymes."

1956

Werner Forssmann, 1904-
Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., 1896-

and

André F. Cournand, 1896-

"For their work in perfecting the method of cardiac catheterization and its application in the study of diseases of the heart and lungs."

1957

Daniel Bovet, 1907-

"For his development of antihistamines in the treatment of allergy."

1958

Joshua Lederberg, 1925-

"For his discoveries concerning genetic recombination and the organization of the genetic material in bacteria.

and

Edward Laurie Tatum, 1909-

George Wells Beadle, 1903-

"For their discovery that genes act by regulating specific chemical processes."

1959

Severo Ochoa, 1905-

Arthur Kornberg, 1918-

"For their discoveries of the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of ribonucleic acid and oxyribonucleic acid."

